ic by-products formed by chlorine dioxide in a pilot drinking water treatment plant in Evansville, Indiana. The researchers did find a few toxic by-products from chlorine dioxide, but at much lower levels compared with chlorine. They also found a number of compounds whose mutagenicity and toxicity are not known.

Another alternative purification method widely used in Europe is ozonization, the process of bubbling ozone and oxygen or air into water. According to William Glaze, an environmental scientist at the University of North Carolina who has studied ozonization, the process is a better disinfectant than chlorine, but he said it also leads to some potentially harmful by-products that scientists have only become aware of in the past seven or eight years. "The research that is emerging in this field is showing that there are a set of by-products that are produced by ozone in combination with the ingredients in natural waters that are probably, other than bromate [a carcinogen], not serious, but let's not think there are no risks involved."

Meanwhile, the Clinton administration has backed off of an earlier statement by the EPA advocating a phase-out and is now taking a cautious approach and calling only for further examination of chlorine. In the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act, the administration proposes that after two and a half years of study by a scientific task force on the health and environmental effects of chlorine and chlorinated compounds, plus public comment, the EPA should develop a strategy on chlorine.

ERRATUM

In *EHP* 102(5), in the article by Bois and Eskenazi, "Possible Risk of Endometriosis for Seveso, Italy, Residents: An Assessment of Exposure to Dioxin," (pages 476–477), the last two lines of text were inadvertently deleted. The entire last paragraph of the article appears below:

> According to this analysis, it is likely that the total exposure to TCDD for some of the 1976 Seveso residents is much greater than that of the monkeys exhibiting endometriosis. Because the monkeys exposed to 5 ppt in diet also had an increased risk of endometriosis, populations exposed to lower levels than those in Seveso may also be at increased risk if humans are at least as sensitive to the exposure as monkeys. To date, no epidemiologic study has investigated the gynecologic effects of TCDD; given its exposure, the Seveso cohort should be ideal to rule out or confirm such hazards in humans.

We deeply regret any incovenience this error has caused our readers.